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Hongkong, 17th June, 1909. [a53]

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Hongkong, 26th April, 1909.

considered sufficient ground for the adoption of so extreme a step as combining to disorganise a public service upon which the whole of the commercial and private interests and even the very safety of the country depended. The feeling in the Assembly was so strong that the Government found themselves able to show a firmer front than they had before displayed, and while making it manifest that they were not unwilling to listen to any fair statement of grievances, and to apply such remedies as might be reasonable, they let it be known that they were prepared to act firmly in the public interests and to take such steps as might be necessary for the restoration of order. This being once realised, it became possible to bring the strikers to reason and the trouble was adjusted in a far shorter time than appeared at first likely; while an attempt on the part of the one of the International Labour Association leaders to foment further disturbance was followed by his prompt arrest. This was so far satisfactory, but it still leaves an uncomfortable feeling that the public Services are dangerously in the hands of demagogues, and that there is little security against a recurrence of a similar strike either in France or elsewhere.

At the same time there is, in the history of this matter, some encouragement to those who look with justifiable aversion upon anything in the form of a breach of public order, in one consideration. No doubt the adoption of a firmer attitude by the French Government had its influence in bringing the strike to an end; but there were also other causes of a more permanent and reliable character which tended to this result. There could not fail to be the idea among the strikers that though the Government might (like anyone else when driven into a corner) be inclined to do leniently as to get over the immediate difficulty, it would not be very long before the Authorities would have matters again in hand, when in one way and another those who had brought about the disorder and who persisted in maintaining it would, after all, come off second best, and might run the risk of losing their employment altogether. Not only this, but it would very soon become apparent to those who had joined in the movement that the labour associations could not long support them, and that, after all, the weapon they had launched was something of a boomerang and was apt to recoil upon those who had launched it. In most strikes it is found that though the labour associations can get up sufficient enthusiasm to start a strike, it is extremely difficult to keep it going on anything like a large scale after it has been put in force. Exactly the same state of things became apparent in a strike of a much less serious character, but still of the same nature, which was worked up among the employees of the Government Railways in the Colony of Natal. They caused a great deal of trouble for a few days, but gave in when they found the result of holding out longer would be that a number of them would lose their employment altogether. This is a contingency which is one form or another must always face those who are employed by Government either in the Post Office or on Government Railways, and it affords at least some security against capricious and unwarranted striking. This bearing of the subject cannot fail as time goes on to become apparent to the men themselves, who will then find some better means of seeking redress than resorting to measures which may cause an unjustifiable injury or even danger to the public, but are certain in the end to damage the strikers themselves.

The Crown Advocate at Shanghai has informed the judge that he has no intention of taking proceedings against Mr. Marshall, plaintiff in the recent action against Mrs. Nazer.

The *s.s. Dervent*, from Singapore, brought 39 deportees to the Colony yesterday. They are being cared for at the Central Police Station until arrangements are made for their return to China.

Mr. F. A. Hazeland took over the duties of First Police Magistracy yesterday, and presided over the large Court. We understand that the learned registrars received many congratulatory letters on his promotion.

The cruisers *Takao* and *Akashi* together with the river gunboat *Uji*, part of the third Japanese squadron, are expected here next month from Shanghai. Arrangements are being made locally for the reception of the visitors.

Major Nathan and Miss Evi Detring were married on June 14 at the British Consulate-General, Tientsin, the witnesses being Mr. Detring and Major Falcon, R.E. The religious ceremony took place next afternoon at 4 o'clock at St. Louis Church. In the evening of June 14 Major Nathan was entertained at a dinner at the Astor House by about fifty of his friends. The band of the French infantry regiment played during the dinner, which was excellently served.

An open window at No. 12, Square Street, tempted a thief to enter and appropriate a chopper and some paint. He was arrested while leaving, and at the Magistracy yesterday Mr. F. A. Hazeland sentenced him to three weeks' imprisonment and six hours' stocks.

A reward of \$1,000 is offered for the arrest of a Cantonese named Ng Pok Tong, who is alleged to have embezzled the sum of \$56,000 from the Lee Yuen Tong Co., Honan Road, Shanghai, during the present month. A Shanghai contemporary says the man has a wife in Canton and a brother in Hongkong.

General Joachim Machado and Souhor Cinatti, Commissioners for Portugal to settle with China the delimitation of the Macao boundaries, were received on arrival yesterday by Senator J. J. Leiria, Consul-General for Portugal and Brazil, in Hongkong, who escorted them ashore to rooms provided for their accommodation in Glencairn.

THE GOVERNOR AS PLAINTIFF.

In the Supreme Court yesterday the action in which Sir Frederick Lugard claims for the specific performance of a certain contract in connection with land reclaimed was mentioned. Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. Bowley, appeared for His Excellency, and said that as the appeal could not be heard that day their Lordships would perhaps fix another day.

The Court fixed Monday as the date of the hearing.

RICKSHAW STRIKE AT MACAO.

On Tuesday afternoon all the public rickshaws disappeared from the streets of Macao as a protest against the refusal of the Local Senate to reduce the licence fees.

It appears that the men had petitioned the Senate for a reduction of the fee which our correspondent understands is about \$30 a quarter—a very heavy licence fee indeed. At their meeting on Tuesday the Senate decided not to reduce the fee, and the rickshaw pullers thereupon went on strike.

Much inconvenience is consequently caused not only to residents but to passengers arriving by the Hongkong and Canton steamers.

ASSAULT ON A TRAMCAR.

A European youth appeared before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistracy yesterday on a charge of assaulting a Chinese passenger on a tramcar near the Taikoo Dockyard on June 21st.

Defendant pleaded guilty. He stated that the car was full, all the seats except one being occupied. There were four persons sitting on a platform seat, and as defendant wanted to sit down he asked a Chinese passenger to move along. The Chinese pushed him away, and he lost his temper and struck him.

Inspector Collett informed his Worship that the defendant knocked the passenger out of the car while the car was in motion.

His Worship (to defendant)—Do you admit that you knocked the passenger out of the car?

Defendant—No, your Worship. He fell out.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$10, in default, one month's hard labour, and he further ordered the defendant to be bound over in the sum of \$200, personal bond, to keep the peace for one year.

GERMANY IN CHINA.

FORTIFYING KIAOCHAU.

The work of fortifying Kiaochau, says a Berlin dispatch dated the 31st ult., is being carried out very effectively, and Germany has now begun to fortify the Protectorate from the land side of the peninsula. Hitherto on the southern and eastern approaches enormous marine defence works have been thrown up in the form of redoubts and coast batteries. On the northern coastline the shallow waters would not allow an enemy's warships to get near the shore, and there the defence works have been only very small. As the Germans hold Kiaochau by a lease, which will not expire until 1997, it is clear that these new fortifications are intended to show other people that Germany means to resist any attack from the land side as well as from the sea. At all events, the work referred to has attracted a great deal of attention in official circles in Peking.

THE "D. S. WINDELL" FRAUDS.

The two young men, Bernard Robert, a young Dutchman, and Reginald King, a bank clerk, arrested in connection with the daring fraud perpetrated last autumn on the London and South-Western Bank, when the former went round in a taxi and collected £2,320 by false pretences from eight branches of the bank, were being tried in London when the last mail left. Mr. Musket, for the prosecution, stated that Robert admitted he was the man who obtained the money in the name of D. S. Windell, and King had confessed to his father that he engineered the frauds. Robert's dramatic confession denied the charge of forgery, and contained the following remarkable passage—

"It was the devilment of the master, the excitement, the ingenuity, the humour, and the almost impossible success to crown it all, which urged me to attempt the fraud. The very name (D. S. Windell), meaning d—swindle, goes to corroborate this contention."

From the moment almost that I had been apparently successful I was sorry for the deed.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The str. *Sikh* left Singapore on the 19th instant, and is due at this port to day a.m.

The C.N. Co.'s str. *Taming* left Manil on the 22nd inst., and is due here on 25th inst.

The M.M. str. *Konang Si* from Europe and ports of call, left Singapore on Monday the 21st instant at 4 p.m., and is due here on the 28th instant.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of Japan* left Yokohama at noon on the 22nd instant for Victoria and Vancouver.

The I.G.M. str. *Luetow* which left here on Friday, the 19th instant, at 10 a.m., arrived at Singapore on Tuesday, the 22nd inst., at 2 p.m.

Major Nathan and Miss Evi Detring were married on June 14 at the British Consulate-General, Tientsin, the witnesses being Mr. Detring and Major Falcon, R.E. The religious ceremony took place next afternoon at 4 o'clock at St. Louis Church. In the evening of June 14 Major Nathan was entertained at a dinner at the Astor House by about fifty of his friends. The band of the French infantry regiment played during the dinner, which was excellently served.

TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraphic Message
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REPORTED OBSTRUCTION
OF JAPANESE.

TOKYO, June 23rd.

The Foreign Office has received a report from the Japanese Consul at Hankow relating to the obstruction of Japanese trading in the interior, due, it is alleged, to the unwarrantable interference of the German Consul at Hankow on behalf of his nationals.

[REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS".]

A SPANISH PRINCESS.

LONDON, June 23rd.
Her Majesty the Queen of Spain has given birth to a daughter.

GERMAN FINANCIAL
MEASURES.

DEATH DUTIES BILL AGAIN DEFEATED.

LONDON, June 23rd.

The Finance Committee of the Reichstag have again rejected the modified Death Duties Bill, forming part of the Government's modified taxation proposals.

The Conservatives, Clericals and Poles are united in their opposition to the measure, and the position of Prince Buelow is an extremely difficult one.

AMERICA AND CHINA
RAILWAY LOANS.

LONDON, June 23rd.

Reuter's Agency learns that the American Government has intimated that provided American interests are safeguarded it will waive the protest to Peking.

It is understood that the American Government has been informed that so far as the British group is concerned there is no objection to American participation.

LORD CREWE AND THE
OPIUM CONFERENCE.

LONDON, June 23rd.

Lord Crewe, Secretary of State for the Colonies, presided at the Corona Club dinner, at which there was a remarkable gathering of Governors, ex-Governors and Colonial officials.

Lord Crewe in proposing a toast to the progress of the Crown Colonies referred to the International Conference at Shanghai on the Opium Question and said the Commission had shown the world how difficult the subject was. He thanked Sir Cecil Clementi Smith for the work accomplished in dealing with the Report from the Straits Settlements.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

ASTOUNDING REVELATIONS.

LONDON, June 23rd.

The French Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry into the state of the navy reveals astounding extravagance, negligence and confusion.

Though 120 millions sterling have been spent in a decade, the French Navy has sunk below the German one which less has been spent. Armaments for new battleships were not ready years after the ships had been completed, and the existing guns are so defective that firing practice has been abandoned in the Mediterranean.

Huge stocks of condemned shells are still being manufactured.

There is not a single graving dock

which can accommodate the new

battleships, the credits which had

been voted for new docks having

been spent elsewhere, chiefly on the

Colonies.

A FEROCIOUS DOG.

AND A NAUGHTY BOY.

The hearing of the summons against Mr. J. Lambert, of No. 41 Ormsby Villas, Kowloon, for suffering to be at large an unmuzzled ferocious dog which attacked and bit a Chinese youth, was continued.

Pau Sung, a small boy, told the Court that he lived about six houses distant from the defendant. At 4.30 p.m. on the 11th instant he was bitten by a dog (which defendant admitted was his). The dog bit him on the thigh, and he knew it bit another boy a few weeks ago.

On the dog being introduced, his Worship remarked that it did not look very ferocious.

His Worship (to defendant)—Your suggestion is that this boy tormented the dog?—Yes.

Defendant then questioned the witness:—

You are living with the Rasmussen family, are you not?—Yes.

Have you never thrown stones at the dog?—

Never.

Do you remember your master's dog running after a boy, and you never attempted to call it back?—I called the dog back, but the boy tased it.

His Worship (to defendant)—Do you suggest that the boy is frequently throwing stones at your dog?—Yes, and the day after the last hearing he threw stones into my house at my wife.

Witness denied this.

Constable Pepperell deposed to being on duty on the Kowloon Road on the evening of May 16th. As he was passing Ormsby Villas a dog rushed out of No. 4 and flew at him. Witness struck the animal off with his left hand.

His Worship—Was this absolutely unavoidable?

Witness—Yes. Proceeding, witness stated that when the dog flew at him a second time he struck him off with a truncheon. The dog was in better condition at that time.

Witness was questioned by the defendant:—

Since the summons was taken out you called at my house with another constable, didn't you?—Yes.

Why?—To see whether it was the same dog. Defendant thought the constable should have known it was the same dog, seeing that it belonged to him. Give a dog a bad name, he continued, and it hangs to it. He wished to know why the address of the complainant was not mentioned in the summons.

His Worship—That is probably a fault of the office.

Defendant—They were able to mention No. 4, Ormsby Villas, and the complainant's house is only two doors off. I cannot quite understand that.

On the clerk who drafted the summons being called, he explained that the woman who called at the office did not know the name of the street.

Defendant—Then how did they get my address?

Inspector Langley—I gave it to them.

Defendant—My opinion is that it was purely missed out.

His Worship—No. The clerk asked her where she lived, and she said she did not know the name of the terrace. The evidence the constable has given against you is rather damaging. I thought you were going to call evidence to prove that the constable annoyed the dog.

Defendant—I am going to call a lady to prove that the constable made an unwarrantable attack on the dog.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mrs. E. Akhurst, for the defence, told the Court that when standing at her front doorstep she saw the last witness going towards Mr. Lambert's house. When he got opposite the gate a dog began to bark. Then she saw the constable draw his baton, stop inside the gate, and give the dog one blow. The dog howled most pitifully.

His Worship—In his evidence the constable said the dog flew at him.

Witness—I did not see it fly at him, and I thought it was a very naughty little boy. He used to go into her garden and pull up vegetables, and she had seen him throw stones at Mr. Lambert's stable.

His Worship—From this lady's evidence it is clear that the boy has been naughty.

Inspector Langley—Yes, and it is confirmed by inquirer I have made.

THE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A SOLICITOR.

Continued from page 8.

Do you know that this letter could not be put in as evidence by Mr. Hastings himself?—That is so.

How, therefore, could it assist him in his scheme for getting rid of you?—He mentioned in his affidavit that he had written this letter.

How could it support his scheme to get rid of you?—That is a point of law which I am not prepared to discuss.

It is not a point of law. How could it assist his scheme to get rid of you?—Can't you answer?

The Chief Justice—He has answered that it was referred to in Mr. Hastings' affidavit.

Until you received this letter of the 31st March from Mr. Hastings had you done anything at all in this matter?—I put down in writing what took place at the interview I had with Mr. Hastings.

Did you take any other steps?—I saw Mr. Hung.

When did you see him?—I tried to get hold of him on the 23rd March and succeeded on the 31st March.

Had you seen Mr. Harston at this time?—No.

Can you suggest any reason why Mr. Hastings should write this letter to you?—He wanted to get rid of me.

It was part of the scheme?—It was.

Do you remember at what time you received this letter?—It was brought to me just about a quarter to five.

And later you saw Mr. Hung?—Yes at my house.

When did you see Mr. Harston?—Next morning.

Is Mr. Hung in the colony at present?—Your clients communicated with him last. I don't know. One of your witnesses says he is in Canton.

Are you calling him as a witness?—I am not. Don't you think he would be a valuable witness for you?—Don't you think he would be essential on your behalf?

Will you answer the question?—Don't you think he would be a useful witness on your part?—I think he would be a valuable witness on my behalf if he repeated in court the statement which he made to me in presence of Mr. Gedde and Mr. Harston.

Why did you not get him to make an affidavit?—He declined.

You had interviews with him on several occasions and he declined to make an affidavit?—Yes.

I take it when you went to Mr. Harston that you thought it of considerable importance that you should clear your character of these charges?—Yes.

That was one of the objects with which you went to Mr. Harston?—Yes, and to prevent myself from being driven out of the colony by Mr. Hastings.

In the letter written on your behalf by Messrs. Evans and Harston to Mr. Hastings referring to certain substantial rights of yours, do you agree with Mr. Harston that you have substantial rights?—Certainly.

I sent it to you that you were prepared to forego those substantial rights. Mr. Hastings allowed you to practice in Hongkong?—I was prepared to forego my rights to a partnership and my rights to a holiday if allowed to practice.

You were prepared to enter into an agreement with a man who had deceived you with approaching money?—At that time.

You were prepared to enter into an agreement with him?—Yes, because at that time I did not care what Mr. Hastings said so long as he did not make it public.

At that time you were not prepared to take any steps to clear your name?—I am not a rich man.

Is that so?—Take my answer. I am not a rich man and could not afford to engage in heavy litigation with Mr. Hastings. At that time I did not consider that there was sufficient publicity to do me any harm. That is my answer. It was only known to two persons. Mr. Hastings said he had spoken only to Mr. Wilkinson and Mr. May.

Were these not firms with which you would come into contact if you commenced business in Hongkong?—Yes. I did not consider the change would do me much harm and I could not afford to engage in heavy litigation to clear my character.

When you received the letter of 31st March why didn't you at once deny the charges?—I saw Mr. Harston next day. There was no delay on our part.

Why did you want to see Hung first?—Because I wanted to know what had taken place between Hung and Mr. Hastings told me that Hung had admitted everything.

After Mr. Harston wrote the letter of 2nd April you had another interview with Mr. Hastings?—Yes.

Did Mr. Hastings say to you—What do you mean by admitting that thing to me and then going to a firm of solicitors and instructing them to deny it?—No, he said, "Well, Dixon, so you have decided to fight me."

That statement then is not true?—It is false. Did you say "I must deny it or I shall go under after?"—No.

Did he tax you with having made an admission at the first interview?—He did.

What did he say?—He said, "Your have already admitted taking office money and no one will believe your word against mine."

That I put to you is a pure invention on the part of Mr. Hastings?—Yes.

At that second interview, I think you agree with Mr. Hastings that he said—Why don't you go to Canada? If I were a young man down on my luck I should go to Canada?—I don't think we are agreed.

What did that convey to your mind?—These words?

Yes?—That he desired me to go away and he suggested Canada.

If you did not make an admission at the first interview why should he suggest that you should go to Canada?—Because in the interval between the first interview and the second he seemed to think that I had made an admission at the first.

There was no one present at that interview except Mr. Hastings and yourself?—No.

What, therefore, was the use of his taxing you with an admission you never made?—I don't know.

You admit it would have been important had there been a third person present?—It would have been more important than if there had been only two present.

Do you suggest any reason why he should tax you with there being no third party present?—No.

I believe it was in March, 1907, that the Kwong Hing Cheong firm consulted you about their action against Reuter, Brocklemann & Co?—About then.

By the 27th January, 1908, you had been working for that firm for about nine months?—There had not been much done. The pleadings were not closed.

You had the sole conduct of the case?—Yes. Do you deny that Wong Hui Tung made you any loan or gave you any presents?—Absolutely.

Witness was then questioned as to the several amounts alleged to have been received by him and gave a denial in each instance.

Can you suggest any reason why Wong Hui Tung should come here and perjure himself?—Yes.

What?—The fact that he considers the costs too high and that Mr. Hastings has in hand \$300 due to the Kwong Hing Cheong, and that if he assists Mr. Hastings Mr. Hastings will probably do something for him.

Witness then denied other charges of having received sums of money from Wong Hui Tung. With regard to the \$300 alleged to have been paid by Wong for costs on the 23rd July, there was no necessity for such at that time, as judgment had been given for them and they expected costs. Witness was then questioned on the account for costs amounting to \$11,575 and gave reasons for the various sums set down. With regard to the \$4,500 costs in connection with the Reuter, Brocklemann case he had drawn that amount which was lodged in court as security for costs because he was as certain as a solicitor could be that they would be awarded costs.

He remembered when Wong Hui Tung came for his first account. He would not accept a sum in December, as his impression was that it was in September. Probably he saw Wong on the day stated. He could not be certain. He did not remember giving instructions to Kent to prepare an account. He was prepared to say that Kent was wrong when he said witness ordered him to supply a copy of the ledger. All that Wong got on paper was a copy of the ledger. It was fully explained to him by witness. As the preliminary account it was very misleading, but witness did not keep the ledger. Probably he did not see that account before it was given to Wong.

He did not explain the account but the position to Wong, and justified his request for additional substantial costs. He did not know that he gave an account before Wong got it. However afterwards he did not have a proper account made out, as Wong was satisfied with the explanations given.

Witness remembered Wong saying that the account showed he was \$200 short, and on looking at the account he saw how that was. He did not admit blame for that misleading account being given to Wong. It was not given so that Wong would not be able to see that he had not been credited with the \$500 paid for costs on 23rd July; there was a lot of items which did not appear in that account. Witness did not think it necessary to give another account, because Wong was satisfied with the explanation given. Witness agreed that there was no account given to him until April to show that he had not been credited with the \$500. Witness remembered Wong coming to the office in the middle of April. He was supplied with an account. It was not true that he offered \$10,000 to close the whole affair. If witness had done so Wong would probably have jumped at the offer. He remembered when Wan Hi came to see him in January. He was brought into his room by Tam. It was possible Wan had asked him to quote a lump sum for costs. He took \$300 from Wan on account of costs. That meant there might possibly be more to come. Witness was certain \$500 was not agreed upon, because he would have entered it as an agreed sum in his diary. He was no party to any arrangement that \$500 should be paid for the first day. When Wan Hi and Tam said so they were not telling the truth. Wan was probably got at as the lower Chinese were easily got at by Tam in the interests of Mr. Hastings. He thought it was false that the police introduced Wan to Mr. Hastings. He suggested that Tam had seen him previously.

Have you not subpoenaed Inspector Hanson?—I don't think so.

You say this story of coming to your office on 14th January and paying you \$20 is absolute fiction?—Yes, absolutely false.

You have given us certain items of accounts this morning amounting in all to \$325?—Yes.

They amount merely to a bare substance?—Yes. There is the Club.

It is for the bare necessities?—Very well. Is this an estimate for two persons?—It is.

You don't suggest for a moment that it is a complete account of your monthly expenses?—No.

There is no item paid down for clothes?—My clothes are sent out from home, except linen clothes.

Do you provide the European woman with clothes?—Witness, My Lord, is it necessary to go into all these details?

Mr. Potter: They have been gone into.

Witness: It is a stale issue.

The Chinese Judge—You have brought up the matter yourself.

Mr. Potter—There is no item for clothes?—No.

Do you supply the European woman with clothes?—Yes.

No item down for that?—No.

Do you pay this woman anything?—I give her what I am able. What she requires.

There is no item for that?—No.

Do you keep wines and spirits in your house?—A little, yes.

There is no item for that?—There is.

Which?—The Mutual Store.

Do you suggest \$19 a month covers grocers and wines?—You should refer to the cook's account as well.

I am asking about wines and spirits. Does \$19 cover that?—You have got the receipts there.

Have you any champagnes in your house?—No. Do you make no allowance for lighting or washing on other incidental of that kind?—You have not looked at the accounts.

I am going to the seaman's which you have given us this morning?—Have you referred to the cook's book?

Does the cook do the washing?—No, the cook does not do the washing.

There is \$69 down in the cook's book. What do you suggest that covers?—No answer.

Will you show me any item for washing and lighting?—I have an amah. As to the lighting you will see there are charges for kerosene.

As a matter of fact don't you get your washing done at the Steam Laundry?—Only a few dollars. Only about a dollar or two a month.

Now, Mr. Dixon, I just want to put this question. Do you allege that the amount you made out this morning and other expenses can be met out of your salary?—Yes.

\$420 month covers everything?—I don't say that.

I ask you if you can meet these expenses out of your salary?—I have other sources of income.

Out of your salary?—It does not matter. I have mentioned one source of income from Messrs. Hastings and Hastings.

Did you send that woman on a holiday last year?—She went away.

Wasn't it to America?—Yes.

You paid the expenses?—Some of them.

MR. CALTHORPE RE-EXAMINES.

Re-examined by Mr. Calthorpe—When he said that he was not on friendly terms with Mr. Hastings since his return he would explain it by saying that he did not go to Mr. Hastings' house as before, and that Mr. Hastings was different in his manner. When his salary was raised in March, 1905, he did not get more dollars than when he arrived in the colony. After Mr. Davidson came to the firm in October, 1907, he did Summary Court, police court, bankruptcy and chamber work which Mr. Hastings had formerly entrusted to him, as Mr. Hastings cared more for work in the office.

Hongkong & Neighbourhood { S.E. winds, strong; squally, showery.

Formosa Channel { E. and S.E. winds, mod'te.

South coast of China between { S.E. winds, fresh.

Hongkong and Lantau { E. to S.E. gale.

You suggest in the first case that Mr. Hastings was misled as to the charges against self?—Yes.

You don't know what Mr. Hastings will do at the end of the year?—Oh, no; it is all hearsay. He did not tell me when he thought of going.

You don't know whether he intends to remain as a partner or not?—I have no idea.

On 1st March, 1905, till March, 1906, and Mr. George Hastings managed the business?—Yes, and it was the busiest year we have had, probably the busiest in the history of every legal firm in the colony.

The hearing was adjourned.

HONGKONG CRICKETERS AT TOKYO

The cricket match played at Tokyo on the 12th inst. resulted in a win for the visitors. The scores were:—

TOKYO

Lieut. J. M. Holtom, b Innes, b Garnett 29

K. Hardman, b Garnett, b Innes 31

H. T. Rice, b Innes, b Garnett 2

Capt. G. N. Wyatt, b Baird, b Garnett 39

Lieut. G. H. Hunter, b Garnett, b Baird 2

E. J. Libeaud, b Garnett, b Baird 5

G. B. Slater, b Garnett, b Baird 1

E. J. Acock, b Baird 0

R. Rumfeld, not out 8

Byes 7

Leg-byes 3

Wides 5

Total (7 wickets) 207

Bowling Analysis.

R. E. M. W. B.

Baird 108 44 3 3

Garnett 144 70 3 5

Innes 48 27 1 0

Holtom 35 16 0 0

Rice 29 19 0 0

Slater 19 6 0 0

Wyatt 16 12 0 0

Acock 12 10 0 0

Libeaud 1

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

ASSAYE, British str., 6,000. O. Jones, R.N.E., 23rd June—Bombay and Singapore 19th June, Mails and General P. & O. S. N. Co., CHINAN, British str., 1,349. J. H. Brown, 23rd June—Shanghai 20th June, General Butterfield & Swire, HAITAN, British str., 1,183. J. S. Roach, 23rd June—Swatow 22nd June, General Douglas Lapraik & Co., HOI SANG, British str., 1,352. Jas. M. Hay, 22nd June—Java 14th June, Sugar—Jardine, Matheson & Co., LOONG SHANG, British str., 1,093. Pitmeil, 23rd June—Manila via Amoy 18th June, General Jardine, Matheson & Co., TANGO MARU, Japanese str., 4,627. S. Ishikawa, 22nd June—Seatah and Shanghai 19th June, General Nippon Yusen Kaisha, THIPANAS, Dutch str., 2,444. A. Pandor, 23rd June—Biliton 16th June, General—Java China Japan Lin.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, 23rd June, BEVERLY, British str., for Nagasaki, Empire, British str., for Australian Ports, Germany, German str., for Chinkiang, Hainan, British str., for Swatow, Hongkong, French str., for Hoihow, Johane, German str., for Haiphong, Sunda Maru Japanese str., for Swatow, Tjapana, Dutch str., for Singapore, Tangshing, British str., for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

23rd June, KUTSANG, British str., for Singapore, MATHILDE, Ger. str., for Swatow, PATHAN, British str., for Singapore, SADO MARU, Jap. str., for Singapore, SGOVIA, Ger. str., for Dalay, TEAN, British str., for Manila.

SHIPPING REPORT.

The British str. HAITAN reports: Fresh Southwesterly-breeze, moderate sea and heavy rain, squalls.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

June 23rd.

ABERDEEN DOCK.—Houan, Lekin, Glenogle, Aquus, J. Diederichsen, Korea.

COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.—Nauvania.

TAIKOO DOCK—Maple Leaf, Anhui, Kwei-yang.

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N.E.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the Steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

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To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h" midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1 From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2 From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3 From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4 From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & BIG	SEETH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON &c., VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	W. Hayward, R.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 26th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	NAMUR	Brit. str.	—	H. W. Konick, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 30th inst.
LONDON, & ANTWERP	SIGURA	Brit. str.	—	Hayes	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	About 20th July.
ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG, VIA STRAITS, &c.	ISTERLA	Ger. str.	—	Brahmer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 20th July.
ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG, &c.	STHONIA	Ger. str.	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 1st July.	
HAVRE, HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	BRASILIA	Swed. str.	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 22nd July.	
HAVRE, COPENHAGEN & ST. PETERSBURG	SIAM	Ger. str.	—	MELCHERS & CO.	Middle of July.	
MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG &c.	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	Middle of July.	
MARSEILLES, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	SILVIA	Fr. str.	—	MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES	Tomorrow.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	TOURANE	Jap. str.	—	NIPPO YUSEN KAISHA	On 6th July, at 1 P.M.	
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP	BINGO MARU	Brit. str.	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.	On 7th July, at D'light.	
CARDIGANSHIRE	YAMATO	Brit. str.	—	NIPPO YUSEN KAISHA	About 11th July.	
KAWACHI MARY	YAMATO	Jap. str.	—	W. O. Tyers	On 21st July, at D'light.	
HIRANO MARU	YAMATO	Jap. str.	—	H. Peterkin	About 30th inst.	
MANSHU MARU	YAMATO	Jap. str.	—	Wm. Fraser	On 1st July, at Noon.	
P. R. LUITPOLD	YAMATO	Ger. str.	—	H. Kirchner	On 20th inst., at 10 A.M.	
E. F. FERDINAND	YAMATO	Aus. str.	—	Nitsche	On 26th inst., at 10 P.M.	
ST. PATRICK	YAMATO	Brit. str.	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	About 13th July.	
EMPEROR OF CHINA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 3rd July, at 6 P.M.	
MONTAGUE	YAMATO	Brit. str.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 3rd July.	
TAUCOMA	YAMATO	Jap. str.	—	DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.	On 1st July.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA JAPAN	YAMATO	Jap. str.	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 6th July, at 4 P.M.	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	YAMATO	Jap. str.	—	NIPOPO YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th July, at 10 A.M.	
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	YAMATO	Jap. str.	—	MELCHERS & CO.	Te-day, at 10 A.M.	
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA TIMOR, PORT DAEWIN, &c.	YAMATO	Ger. str.	—	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 9th July, at Noon.	
PEINZ SIGISMUND	YAMATO	Ger. str.	—	NIPPO YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th July, at 4 P.M.	
YAMATO	YAMATO	Jap. str.	—	YAMATO	On 28th inst., at 4 P.M.	
KUMANO MARU	YAMATO	Jap. str.	—	YAMATO	Quick despatch.	
TAIWAN	YAMATO	Brit. str.	—	YAMATO	Te-morrow, at Noon.	
YAWATA MARU	YAMATO	Jap. str.	—	YAMATO	Middle of June.	
AWA MARU	YAMATO	Jap. str.	—	YAMATO	To-day, at 6 P.M.	
FAUSANG	YAMATO	Brit. str.	—	YAMATO	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.	
YAMATO MARU	YAMATO	Jap. str.	—	YAMATO	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.	
ATSUTA MARU	YAMATO	Jap. str.	—	YAMATO	On 27th inst., at D'light.	
HUICHOW	YAMATO	Brit. str.	—	YAMATO	On 7th July, at Noon.	
TIKINI	YAMATO	Dut. str.	—	YAMATO	On 30th July, at 5 P.M.	
CHONGSHING	YAMATO	Brit. str.	—	YAMATO	On 28th inst., at 4 P.M.	
SIAM	YAMATO	Dan. str.	—	YAMATO	Quick despatch.	
ASSATE	YAMATO	Brit. str.	—	YAMATO	Te-morrow, at 10 A.M.	
YINGCHOW	YAMATO	Brit. str.	—	YAMATO	On 29th inst., at 10 A.M.	
KWONGSANG	YAMATO	Brit. str.	—	YAMATO	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.	
CHENAN	YAMATO	Brit. str.	—	YAMATO	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.	
ANGU	YAMATO	Brit. str.	—	YAMATO	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.	
KLEIST	YAMATO	Brit. str.	—	YAMATO	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.	
SLAVONIA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	—	YAMATO	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.	
SARDINIA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	—	YAMATO	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.	
LINAS	YAMATO	Brit. str.	—	YAMATO	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.	
TOTOMI MARU	YAMATO	Brit. str.	—	YAMATO	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.	
CALEDONIA	YAMATO	Brit. str.	—	YAMATO	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.	
C. FEDD, LAEIZZ	YAMATO	Brit. str.	—	YAMATO	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.	
TIJANAS	YAMATO	Dut. str.	—	YAMATO	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.	
HAIMUN	YAMATO	Brit. str.	—	YAMATO	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.	
SORU MARU	YAMATO	Jap. str.	—	YAMATO	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.	
DAIJIN MARU	YAMATO	Jap. str.	—	YAMATO	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.	
HAITANG	YAMATO	Brit. str.	—	YAMATO	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.	
BUTUAN MARU	YAMATO	Jap. str.	—	YAMATO	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.	
LOONGSANG	YAMATO	Brit. str.	—	YAMATO	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.	
RUBI	YAMATO	Brit. str.	—	YAMATO	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.	
TAMING	YAMATO	Brit. str.	—	YAMATO	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.	
YUENHANG	YAMATO	Brit. str.	—	YAMATO	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.	
ZAXIEO	YAMATO	Brit. str.	—	YAMATO	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.	
TRAN	YAMATO	Brit. str.	—	YAMATO	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.	
SUNGKANG	YAMATO	Brit. str.	—	YAMATO	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.	
TAKASAKI MARU	YAMATO	Jap. str.	—	YAMATO	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.	
FOOKANG	YAMATO	Brit. str.	—	YAMATO	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.	
SHANTUNG	YAMATO	Brit. str.	—	YAMATO	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.	
TILITAP	YAMATO	Dut. str.	—	YAMATO	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.	

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

STEAMERS TO SAIL.

"PEINZ SIGISMUND" {About Saturday
Capt. D. LENZ {26th June.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, "PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD" {Wedday, 30th
GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, Capt. H. KIRCHNER {June, at Noon.
ANTWERP & HAMBURG
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, "KLEIST" {About Thursday,
YOKOHAMA, 1st July.
KUDAT & SANDAKAN, "BORNEO" {Beginning of July.
MANILA, YAP, NEW GUINEA, "PRINZ SIGISMUND" {Friday, 16th
B. ISBANE, SYDNEY and Capt. D. LENZ {July, at 10 A.M.
MELBOURNE...
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Hongkong, 21st June, 1909. 5

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YOKOHAMA
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA
YOKOHAMA
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS

TO SAIL
"CALEDONIUM" Capt. Bruno
"TOURANE" Capt. Lancelin
"ERNEST SIMONS" Capt. Girard
"ARMAND BEHIC" Capt. Lafont

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Hongkong, 23rd June, 1909. Queen's Building. 2

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SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

From Hongkong
"EMPERRESS OF CHINA" SAT, 3rd July. "EMPERRESS OF IRELAND" FEI, 30th July.
"MONTEAGLE" WED, 14th July. "ALLAN LINER" FRIDAY, 20th Aug.
"

SHIPPING NOTES.

The Great Northern Co.'s steamer *Dakota*, which struck a reef off Shirahama, Japan, in May, 1907, and later sank, is being salvaged by men employed under Mr. Yamashina, a marine engineer of Tokyo.

The Japanese newspaper *Nippon* is authority for the statement that on account of the anti-Japanese boycott in South China since the *Tatsu-maru* affair last year, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha have lost about Y700,000 and Y800,000 in freights respectively.

At Yokohama the hearing has been commenced of an action brought by the Tokyo Marine Insurance Company, Yasucho, Tokyo, against the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes, claiming the payment of Y79,020 for the sinking of the steamer *Iburi-maru*, of the Hokkaido Coal-mining and Steamship Company, in collision with the steamer *Sydney*, of the defendant Company, on January 24th, this year, in the mouth of Tokyo Bay. The steamer *Iburi-maru* was insured with the plaintiff Company for Y80,000 for one year. The sum of Y79,020 is the balance of this amount, after deducting the proceeds from the auction sale of the *Iburi-maru*.

Mr. John Latta, presiding at the annual meeting of the Nitrate Producers' Steamship Company, said that the past year had been the worst period for the shipping trade in his experience. It was to be deplored that owners of cargo steamers were so entirely at the mercy of conditions such as those which had obtained for so long. The complete lack of understanding amongst themselves and jealousies of each other produced competition that, under circumstances, might easily be eliminated. Another cause of depression was the reduced free-board tables introduced by the Board of Trade, whereby a large amount of carrying capacity was suddenly added to existing tonnage. Various suggestions had been made to stop the ruinous competition, but they were doomed to failure. A method was wanted which would give ship-owners individual freedom in their operations, and yet admit of their being able to co-operate so as to eliminate unnecessary competition with each other. The most likely method to act as a deterrent, he continued, to the irresponsible building of ships would be to give the parties who were induced to put up the money some such salient data from year to year as would enable them to form a business opinion as to how it was being controlled.

The opinion that shipping would be less depressed to-day were managers' remuneration generally made dependent on profits was strongly endorsed by Mr. Latta. In the case of his company the agreement with the managers provides that in any voyage which does not show a surplus of 10 per cent on management commission is paid. Mr. Latta showed how the arrangement works: "It is effect is automatic. As an instance in point, we had during the year the misfortune to lose the steamer Anglo-African. In the ordinary course your directors, knowing the price of new tonnage to be very low, suggested that this steamer should be replaced. Your managers immediately pointed out that there was no prospect on the present freight market of a new steamer, even of the most modern type, showing a surplus of 10 per cent. Under these circumstances your directors could not in your interests justify building, preferring, at the risk of having to pay a little more money, to wait till they were sure that the best could be employed on a profitable basis. It is common sense calculated on considerations of this sort which must, in my opinion, ultimately control shipping investments."

An important agreement has been concluded between several of the leading lines of steamers operating in the Pacific and the North Atlantic for the purpose of conveying cargo to and from Europe by way of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Mexico, across which a railway was some time ago opened. This new route promises, indeed, to be a formidable competitor of the Panama Canal, notwithstanding the fact that transhipment will be necessary. The railway is less than 200 miles in length, and splendid facilities for the rapid despatch of steamers at Salina Cruz, on the Pacific side, and Puerto Mexico, on the Atlantic, have been completed. In the Pacific the new shipping "combine" includes the Kosmos and American-Hawaiian lines from Puget Sound, and the Canadian-Mexican Steamship Company from British Columbia, while the lines forming the West India Conference, including the Hamburg-American, Royal Mail Steam Packet, Leyland, Harrison, and French Transatlantic Companies, will operate in the Atlantic and convey cargo along the Mexican and North American coast, as well as to European ports from Bilbao as far north as Hamburg. It is estimated that the passage from Seattle and San Francisco to Europe will be done in six weeks (saving over 5,000 miles as compared with the Cape Horn route), which for fast transportation compares with that via the United States railways and then by steamer across the North Atlantic, while the rate on all classes of goods will be considerably less. Developments are also about to take place in another direction. With a view of saving the expense of passing through the Suez Canal, one of the principal Japanese steamship companies intends to utilize the Tehuantepec route for its services—a course which will also avoid the long journey round India and through the Mediterranean, and thus establish a rapid connection with North American Atlantic and European ports. The possibilities of shipping Canadian grain from Vancouver via the same route are not being ignored.

THE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A SOLICITOR.

SEVENTH DAY.

The Full Court (their Honours Sir Francis Piggott, Chief Justice, and Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, Puisne Judge) yesterday resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. C. F. Dixon was called upon to show cause why he should not be struck off the roll of solicitors.

The application was made by Mr. Eldon Potter, who was instructed by Mr. C. F. Wilkinson (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist), while Mr. Dixon was represented by Mr. H. G. Calthrop, who was instructed by Mr. J. Scott Harson (of Messrs. Ewens and Harston).

MR. DIXON'S EXAMINATION CONTINUED.

Witness said he saw Gulab for the first time in January.

The Chief Justice—We are not disposed to pay much regard to Gulab's evidence. I think that charge might be dropped. We could not possibly accept his evidence supposing it stood alone, and it certainly does not strengthen the case in any way. Therefore in these circumstances I think that part should be dropped.

Witness spoke to seeing Captain La Pieque on 26th March. Captain La Pieque gave him a power of attorney in his name to sell 650 shares of the Messageries Canadienne to a Chinese syndicate for whom witness was acting. Witness took the Captain into Mr. Hastings, to whom, he introduced him, and on explaining the business of which Captain La Pieque had come, Mr. Hastings suggested that his name should be added to that of Mr. Hastings. This was done. After that interview Mr. Hastings said he wanted to see him after 4 o'clock and witness went to his room after the staff had left. Mr. Hastings said he wanted to speak to him about a very serious matter. He said he had reason to believe that witness had been taking money intended for the office. Witness denied the charge. Mr. Hastings said he had made independent inquiries and he was sure that it was so. He said he had seen witnesses and had obtained their written statements and that he had forwarded these statements to his brother, from whom he had received a cable telling him to do what he thought best. I emphatically denied the charges and asked for particulars of the alleged acts of misappropriation. He said he was not then in a position to give my particulars, but that they consisted of small sums received in respect of police court cases. He said I must go away and suggested I should go to Japan ostensibly for a holiday and that I should never return. He also suggested that I should go to Shanghai and start there. He said I would do very well there. He also said that Hung Kai Ming was in it with me. These were his words. He said he had seen Hung, who had made a clean breast of it. I told him I knew nothing about the charges, and as he made the charges it was better that I should stay away from the office until the matter was disposed of. He was angry with him. Mr. Hastings heard me and came into the room. Ah King's man asked Mr. Hastings if he would take the case because he knew him. And this case was one of the excuses raised by Mr. Hastings for suspending me.

Mr. Calthrop—When did you first hear this specific ground of complaint?—When Mr. Hastings gave his evidence in Court, I challenged Mr. Hastings to show that my conduct towards any respectable Chinaman has not been exactly what it ought to be.

Were you suspended?—Yes. I only went to the office twice, when Mr. Davidson asked me to explain some matters which I had in hand.

What was the next thing that happened?—

On 29th May I received a letter from Messrs. Hastings and Harston discharging me. Letter read,

With regard to this paragraph, "Notwith-

standing your promise to Mr. Hastings, had you made any promise to Mr. George Hastings?"

No. I read him on current account at the bank somewhere about \$1,000. I reminded him that I had \$4,000 on joint mortgage with Mr. Hastings. He said the whole cause of the trouble was living as I did live and spending more money than I could afford. I said that my ordinary expenses did not exceed \$350 a month I thought, and he said it was impossible to keep up a separate establishment on that amount. He again said that I should think over his request to go away and the second interview ended.

The Chief Justice—What?

Witness—If the other side wish to see them.

The Chief Justice—It is for Mr. Dixon to take the oaths.

Mr. Calthrop—Yes, my Lord.

The Chief Justice—What is your contention on this point?

Mr. Calthrop—I am willing to produce all accounts so show how he spent his money.

The Puisne Judge—What has received or what he spent?

Mr. Calthrop—I am putting it both ways.

The Chief Justice—You say if the other side is willing.

Mr. Calthrop—I do not think it necessary for us to produce them, but we think it more reasonable to produce them and say "There they are. If you want to examine them do so."

The Puisne Judge—Has there been a discrepancy in this case?

Mr. Calthrop—No, my Lord.

The Chief Justice—It is only an issue. It is not exactly a civil procedure. It is an issue on the motion. There are no preliminary proceedings. What have you to say, Mr. Potter?

Mr. Potter—My friend says I can see Mr. Dixon's banking account if I wish. I have made a statement. I was also present.

What happened after that interview?—On the next day, Mr. Ewens and Harston wrote a letter to Mr. John Hastings on my behalf denying that I had made any admissions.

Letter read,

On that day did you receive another letter from Mr. Hastings?—Yes, on 31st March. It was brought into my room as I was leaving.

That was the letter which has been put in?—

That is the letter of accusation. It is the letter in which Mr. Hastings accused me of taking money.

What did you do?—I went to see Mr. Harston next day. The evening I saw Hung Kai Ning. I arranged with Mr. Harston to take Hung's statement. Mr. Harston had an interview with Hung at which Hung made a statement. I was also present.

What happened after that interview?—On the next day, Mr. Ewens and Harston wrote a letter to Mr. John Hastings on my behalf denying that I had made any admissions.

Letter read,

On that day did you receive another letter from Mr. Hastings?—Either that day or the day before I received a letter from him asking me to return my agreement signed by me cancelling my agreement with the firm.

What happened then?—After Mr. Hastings had received the letter from Messrs. Ewens and Harston he sent for me to see him in his room, and I went. He said: "Well, Dixon, you have determined to fight me?" I said: "I don't want to fight, but I can't go away as you want me to." He said: "If you don't go away, I will ruin you." He also said, "Why don't you go to Canada? If I were a young man down in my luck I should go there. There is plenty of money to be made there." I said I preferred to stay in Hongkong, where I could make a little. I deny, my Lord, that I asked him to allow me to practise in Hongkong. He said he would not allow me to practise in Hongkong, as I should end into his business. I told him I did not think I should do him much harm, and I told him I was prepared, if he desired it, to give an undertaking not to do work for certain people who he really could say were his clients. He said such an undertaking was not practicable. He also said, "What will all the other solicitors say if I allow you to start and open your own office here? There are two many solicitors firms here already." I told him I could possibly get a partnership in some firm here, and he said "No one will give you a partnership after I have finished with you." He said I had admitted taking office money. I told him I had not, and he said no one would believe my word against his. I then left his room.

Did you instruct your solicitor to write to Mr. Wilkinson on the 6th April the letter which was read?—Yes.

Did you continue at Messrs. Hastings and Hastings after that?—Yes. I remained there until 30th April, and in the meantime negotiations had been going on with a view to have the matters in dispute settled by arbitration. At that time it was considered to be in the interests of both parties to avoid publicity. But Messrs. Hastings and Hastings violated that arrangement by suspending me on a miserable pretext, as I shall show your Lordships, and putting me in a doubtful light. Your Lordships will remember that Mr. Hastings in his evidence stated that he had the grounds for suspending me was that he had received complaints from clients as to my manner towards clients.

Mr. Calthrop—Can you explain that?

Mr. Dixon—Yes. The instance Mr. Hastings gave was the case of a man—I forgot his name—who, Mr. Hastings said, complained that I was rude to him. This man was a fisherman, and he was brought to Mr. John Hastings' office by one of Mr. King's boatmen who knows Mr. Hastings. He had a claim against another boatman, and Mr. Hastings asked me into the room and asked me if I would take the necessary steps for having defendant's boat attached. I made application and filed the usual affidavit in support to the effect that the defendant was about to remove his boat from the jurisdiction of the Court, and it was attached. Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, who appeared for the defendant, at once applied to have the attachment discharged. They filed an affidavit to show that plaintiff had practically pirated the defendant's boat on the high seas, brought her to Shaukaiwan and then attached her.

The Puisne Judge—Your don't want to go into details.

Witness—It is important that your Lordships should know what happened, because Mr. Hastings accuses me of my manner towards clients. Subsequently Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist wrote on behalf of the defendant accusing our client, the plaintiff, of having stolen the books belonging to the defendant from the junk. I sent for my client and saw him in my room, which is divided from Mr. Davidson's by a partition, while Mr. Hastings' room is on the other side. I asked my client whether he had done this. First of all he denied all knowledge of the books.

Mr. Calthrop—Can you explain that?

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NOTICE.

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THE Steamship

"CARDIGANSHIRE,"
Capt. W. O. Tyers, will be despatched as above
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For Freight apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
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Hongkong, 24th June, 1909. [864]

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THE Steamship

"SEGURA,"
Captain Hayes, will be despatched as above
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The attention of passengers is drawn to the excellent accommodation provided by this vessel at cheap rates. She is specially adapted for service in the tropics, being fitted with refrigerating machinery, and Electric Fans in State-rooms. Doctor and stewardess are carried. Fare to London £35.

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Hongkong, 24th June, 1909. [865]

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VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the GYMNASIUM on MONDAY, the 23rd June, at 5.30 P.M., for the purpose of considering and passing the Annual Reports and Statement of Accounts for 1908.

FRANK LAMMERT,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1909. [867]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

ACTION No. 27 of 1909.

RE TSANG KING of No. 1, Praya Kennedy Town, Victoria, Hongkong, Contractor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application has been made to the Court by the above-named Debtor TSANG KING to rescind the Receiving Order dated the 12th day of November, 1908, made against him in the above matter on the ground that he the said TSANG KING has entered into an arrangement with his creditors and the Court has ordered that notice of such application shall be advertised and that any creditor who is not at this date a party to such arrangement and who has any objection to the said Receiving Order being rescinded shall furnish particulars of his objection to the Official Receiver within 15 days from this Date after which Date if no objections are received the said Receiving Order will be rescinded without further notice.

Dated the 10th day of June, 1909.

G. H. WAKEMAN,
845
Official Receiver.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are instructed to reinvest \$150,000 on Local Mortgages. Full particulars of Securities offered should be submitted to—

DENNYS & BOWLEY,
Solicitors.

Supreme Court House,
Hongkong, 15th June, 1909. [854]

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for this Climate.

VEGETABLES AND FLOWERS
IN AIR-TIGHT CASES.

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Telephone 668. 3, Duddell Street. [50]

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THE Hongkong ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic Feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

G. K. HAXTON, Manager.

Hongkong 1st April, 1908. [48]

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Finest Dress Nets, Plain and Striped, White, Cream and Black.

Latest NOVELTIES in GLOVES: Plain and Lace, Short and Long, Suede and Best Lisle, White, Cream, Black, Grey and Tan Assorted Shades.

HOOSAIN-ALI & CO.,

14, Queen's Road, Central.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1909. [41]

INTIMATION

TENDERS FOR REVENUE FARMS.

TENDERS are invited for the Lease of Revenue Farms in the State of North Borneo from the 1st January, 1910, as set out hereunder.

REVENUE FARMS IN THE STATE OF NORTH BORNEO.

1. In making arrangements for the leasing of the Farms for the next Farm period of 1910, 1911 and 1912, the Government reserves to itself the right of reserving the Farms (as provided in the Proclamations concerned as named in Schedule A appended) in any person, by public or private sale as may be thought fit.

Subject to the above reservation, it is hereby notified that tenders will be received at the Office of the Secretary to the Governor, Sandakan, up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st day of October, 1909, for the purchase of the exclusive privileges of the Farms described below for a period of one, two or three years commencing on the 1st January, 1910.

2. Any person either for himself alone or for himself and others, may, either in person or by agent duly accredited in writing, or any date prior to the said noon of the 1st October next, submit to the said Secretary at Sandakan, any tender he may think fit for all or any of the Farms, provided such tender is in conformity with the terms of tendering hereinabove set out and fulfills all the conditions required of the Farmer.

All tenders so made will (except at the express wish of the tenderer to the contrary) be received and treated by the Government as strictly confidential.

On receiving any such tender, Government reserves to itself the right of deciding whether it shall be considered or not.

If Government decides not to consider the tender, it will be returned to the tenderer under sealed cover.

All tenders accepted for consideration by Government will be, in the first instance, retained by Government for further consideration with the tenders handed in on 1st October, 1909, which will be opened at noon on that date, after which the successful tenderer will be selected.

3. The Farms, above referred to, are:—

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.—OPUM, SPIRIT, GAMBLING and PAWNBORING, as follows:—

(a) in one concession for the whole State.
(b) in one concession for any of the following Districts of the State, the limits named including the interior territory watered by the rivers within the limits respectively:—

(i) SANDAKAN District—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Kinabatangan River and on the other by the true left watershed of the Paitan River.

(ii) KUDAT District—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true left watershed of the Paitan River and on the other by the true right watershed of the Pindana River.

(iii) WEST COAST District—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Pindana River and on the other by the Northern Boundary of Province Clarke.

(iv) EAST COAST District—the Territory bounded on the one side by the true right watershed of the Kinabatangan River and on the other by the Dutch Boundary on the South at Broershoek point.

(v) PROVINCE CHARAK—being the Territory between Batu-Batu and the Lawas Northern watershed.

4. The attention of those desirous of tendering is drawn to the following terms:—

(a) The tenderer must state in his tender the annual sum offered for the Farm, for the three years 1910, 1911 and 1912; a different sum may be offered for the first, second and third years respectively. The tenderer must also clearly state the proportion of the amount of the Rent to be allotted to each separate Farm.

(b) The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender, and reserves to itself the right of making any arrangements it may deem advisable as regards the letting of the Farms.

(c) Each tenderer should specify in full, in English and in the vernacular language of the tenderer, the names, residences and occupations of the persons tendering, and similar information regarding any security or any partner that the tenderer wishes to propose.

(d) The successful tenderer will be called upon to enter a contract under the provisions of the Proclamations named in Schedule A appended.

(e) Copies of the Forms of Contracts for the Farms may be seen on application at the Office of the said SECRETARY, at Sandakan, or of Messrs. GUTHRIE & CO., at Singapore, or of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., at Hongkong.

(f) The successful tenderer will be required to deposit with the Finance Commissioner, Sandakan, Security to the value of three months' Farm rent by means of a deposit of money to the amount of one month's Farm rent, and of title deeds to the amount of two months' Farm rent.

(g) The rental rates for Charak fixed by Government for the Opium Farm for 1910, 1911 and 1912 are those specified below:—

Per tahil... \$ 2.40

... chi... 0.30

... 5 lun packet... 0.15

... 4 " " 0.12

... 3 " " 0.09

... 2 " " 0.06

(h) The Opium Farmer is responsible for seeing that Charak is not sold by retail at the Opium Farm or at the Opium shop at prices higher than those fixed by Government and mentioned above (g).

The Opium and Spirit Farmers may fix their own prices for supplying the Opium and Spirit Farm Shops wholesale with Charak and Spirits.

(i) During the continuance of the Farm period, the Opium and Spirit Farmers will be entitled to the use of a Trademark (to be approved by Government) to be affixed to any vessel containing Spirits for sale.

(j) As soon as the new Farmers have been appointed by the Governor, they will be required to submit in writing to the Secretary to the Governor a Schedule showing full particulars of the Title Deeds they propose to deposit with the Government as security for the said two months' Farm rent. If these are considered satisfactory, the new Farmers will be required to execute a mortgage of the property to the Government as provided for by law.

(k) The Farmer for the West Coast may be required to rent certain Farm buildings at Jesselton.

(l) The following Proclamations govern the conduct of the Farms in B.N. Borneo viz:—

SCHEDULE A.

The Opium Proclamation No. 16 of 1901 as amended by No. 7 of 1904.

The Liquors Proclamation No. 17 of 1901.

The Pawnbrokers Proclamation No. 14 of 1902, as amended by No. 1 of 1903, and No. 3 of 1906.

The Gambling Proclamation No. 8 of 1891.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1909. [696]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from A. L. STEIN, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction,

On MONDAY, the 28th June, 1909, at 2 P.M., within his Residence, No. 1, The Albany,

THE WHOLE OF HIS
VALUABLE
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Comprising:—

SILK TAPESTRY DRAWING ROOM
SUITE, DOUBLE BRASS-MOUNTED BEDSTEADS WITH MATTRESSES, MARBLE-TOP BUREAUX, SINGLE and DOUBLE WARDROBES WITH BEVELLED GLASS, TEAKWOOD HATSTAND WITH BEVELLED GLASS, DINING ROOM SUITE by Messrs. Wm. Powell & Co. Ltd.

BLACKWOOD DESKS, VELVET-PILE CARPETS and RUGS, OIL PAINTINGS and ENGRAVINGS, OLD CHINESE VASES and WALL PLATES, JAEDINIERES STANDS, &c., &c., BATH ROOM, PANTRY and KITCHEN REQUISITES, and a quantity of HOUSEHOLD LINEN;

ALSO One Upright Iron GRAND PIANO by Robinson Piano Co., One GRAMOPHONE with Records.

AND A Unique Assortment of OLD WEAPONS. Catalogues will be issued.

Electric Fans will be used during Sale. View from SATURDAY, 26th June. Terms.—As Usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1909. [864]

TO LET

KING'S BUILDINGS.

OFFICES facing the Harbour from about October at present in occupation of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. April.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1909. [818]

TO LET.

"STOWFORD," 12, Bonham Road, and 5 STEWART TERRACE, the Peak.

Apply— A. B.

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

882] Hongkong, 27th April, 1909. [23]

TO LET.

GODOWNS Nos. 7, 8 and 10, and the Top Floor of No. 3 (Tang Lep's Godowns East Point).

Immediate Possession. Rent exceptionally moderate.

Apply to— KAM FOOK,

No. 107, Wallingford Street, behind the Star Hotel or Keeper of the No. 6, Godown on the Shot.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1909. [797]

TO LET.

NO. 1 and 3, MOREISON HILL. Also OFFICES at No. 2, PEDDER STREET.

Apply— MESSRS. JARD

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	ASSAYE	6 P.M., 24th June	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS	DEVANHA	Noon, 26th June	See Special of Call.
LONDON and ANTWERP	Capt. W. Hayman, R.N.R.	June	Advertisement.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO PORT and MARSEILLE	NAMUR	About 30th June	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SARDINIA	About 2nd July	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1909.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 24th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 27th June, D'light
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 28th June, 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 29th June, 3 P.M.
SAMARANG and SOURABAYA	"SHANTUNG"	On 29th June, 4 P.M.
CEBU and ILOILO	"SUNGKUANG"	On 30th June, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 1st July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 4th July, D'light
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 6th July, 3 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

SS. "LINTAN" and SS. "SANUI".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

N.B.—These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

FARE, INCLUDING WINES, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.

TELEPHONE 36.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

11

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light, Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

**CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**

STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE
EUBLI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila	On 26th June, Noon.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 3rd July, Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1909.

[14]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST CLASS—FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMERS ON THE COAST, HAVING SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

STEAMERS	FOR	LENVIAG.
"HAIMUN,"	SWATOW	THURSDAY, 24th June, at 1 P.M.
Capt. Evans		
"HAITAN,"	SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.	FRIDAY, 25th June, at 2 P.M.
Capt. J. S. Rock		
"HAIYANG,"	SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.	TUESDAY, 29th June, at 2 P.M.
Capt. A. E. Hodges		

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS, STEAMERS WILL ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE COMPANY'S WHARF (NEAR BLAKE PIER).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1909.

[10]

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Friday, 25th June, Noon.
TIENTSIN via WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	"CHEONGSHING"	Friday, 25th June, Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 25th June, 4 P.M.
KOBE & MOJI	"FAUSANG"	Sunday, 27th June, D'light
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 2nd July, 4 P.M.
SHIHA, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	"NAMSANG"	Saturday, 3rd July, Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Tuesday, 6th July, 3 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay 6 days in Japan, if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

* Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Port, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Telephone No. 61.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

[16]

EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI
RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOCK.

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
GOTHENBURG.

**PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.**

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"SIAM"	Middle of June.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"YEDDO"	5th July.
HAVRE, COPENHAGEN and ST. PETERSBURG	"SIAM"	Middle of July.
For Further Particulars apply to	MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.	Hongkong, 11th June, 1909.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and PUGET SOUND RAILWAY.

AND THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transhipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	TONS (GROSS REG.)	LEAVES
TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU"	6,178	SATURDAY, 3rd July.
	"FITZPATRICK"	4,415	SATURDAY, 31st July.
	"SEATTLE MARU"	6,178	SATURDAY, 23rd August.

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steersmen Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze River and North China Ports, by the steamers to Shanghai.

FOR STEAMERS LEAVES.

SWATOW, AMOY, ANPING & TAKAO "SOSHIN MARU"

SWATOW, AMOY & TAMSUI "DALIN MARU"

SWATOW, AMOY, FOOCHOW & SHANGHAI "BUJUN MARU"

Fair-Speed, Superior Passenger Accommodation. Electric Light throughout.

The Newly Built Steamers: "CHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU" have First Class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc. apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA,
MANAGER.

877] SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, ETC. via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO and SALINA CRUZ (MEXICO).

SS. MANSHU MARU 5000 tons gross

SS. AMERICA MARU 6000

SS. HONGKONG MARU 6000

SS. MANSHU MARU 500

For particulars apply to K. MATSUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, York Building.

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VESSELS ON THE BERTH

HONGKONG—BOSTON—NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL (With Liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

SS. "ST. PATRICK" About 13th July.

For Freight and further information apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909.

[855]

CURE FOR ASTHMA

GRIMMELT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES

For Asthmatic people who suffer from OFFENSIVE BREATHING, HOARSENESS, and BRONCHITIS, INSOMNIA, and DIFFICULTY in EXPIRATION.

Grimmelt's Cigarettes render the respiration easier, cut short the paroxysms, and remove the feeling of tightness across the chest.

GRIMMELT & CO., PARIS

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

Approximate times of closing mails at Shanghai via Dalmatia and Siberia.
28th June at 8.30 p.m.
30th at 8.30 p.m.
3rd July at 8.30 p.m.

The Empress of China, with the Canadian mail, left Shanghai on Monday, the 21st instant, at 8 p.m., and may be expected here to-day.

TO	FROM	DATE
Haiphong, Amoy, Anping and Takao	Johannesburg	Thursday, 24th, 8.00 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy, Anping and Takao	Sohu Maru	Thursday, 24th, 9.00 a.m.
Timor, Port Darwin, Thursday, 1st July, Cocktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, Dunedin and Fremantle	Empire	Thursday, 24th, 9.00 a.m.
Holbow and Tsuruwa	Signal	Thursday, 24th, 10.00 a.m.
Triumph	Triumph	Thursday, 24th, 11.00 a.m.
Hainan	Hainan	Thursday, 24th, NOON.
Pilau	Pilau	Thursday, 24th, 1.00 p.m.
Niit Tui	Niit Tui	Thursday, 24th, 1.15 p.m.
Kingchow	Kingchow	Thursday, 24th, 3.00 p.m.
Kuengshing	Kuengshing	Friday, 25th, 11.00 a.m.
Haiton	Haiton	Friday, 25th, 11.00 a.m.
Bellerophon	Bellerophon	Friday, 25th, 1.00 p.m.
Sui Tui	Sui Tui	Friday, 25th, 1.15 p.m.
Fukui Maru	Fukui Maru	Friday, 25th, 3.00 p.m.
Tyakato	Tyakato	Friday, 25th, 3.00 p.m.
Loonggang	Loonggang	Friday, 25th, 3.00 p.m.
Sabi	Sabi	Saturday, 26th, 10.00 a.m.
Printed Matter and Samples	Printed Matter and Samples	Saturday, 26th, 10.00 a.m.
Registration, 10 a.m.	Registration, 10 a.m.	(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10 a.m.)
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.	Be Ishikawa, Kosocho, B.O. 1.00 a.m.	No late fee.
The Postoffice will be closed to-morrow, at 6 p.m.	Letters 11.00 a.m.	

THE VALUE OF CLARET

As a HEALTH GIVING DAILY BEVERAGE HAS OFTEN BEEN INSISTED UPON BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Dr. King Chambers, the well-known authority on diet, has pronounced the verdict that "As a regular beverage for healthy persons, there is no wine on the English Market equal to Claret."

Therefore every lover of Claret should see that they get the right wine, and we confidently recommend to our Customers and the public our

SUPERIOR ST. JULIEN

PER DOZEN PINTS ... \$ 6.50
" QUARTS ... \$11.00

Samples on Application to

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

[38]

COMMERCIAL

EXCHANGE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

June 23rd.

ON LONDON—

Telegraphic Transfer 1.04

Bank Bills, on demand 1.04

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 1.04

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 1.04

Credits, at 4 months' sight 1.04

Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight/1.04

ON PARIS—

Bank Bills, on demand 2.21

Credits, at 4 months' sight 2.21

ON GERMANY—

On demand 1.01

ON NEW YORK—

Bank Bills, on demand 4.52

Credits, at 60 days' sight 4.48

ON BOMBAY—

Telegraphic Transfer 1.33

Bank, on demand 1.33

EXCHANGE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

June 23rd.

ON LONDON—

Telegraphic Transfer 1.04

Bank Bills, on demand 1.04

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 1.04

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 1.04

Credits, at 4 months' sight 1.04

Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight/1.04

ON PARIS—

Bank Bills, on demand 2.21

Credits, at 4 months' sight 2.21

ON GERMANY—

On demand 1.01

ON CALCUTTA—

Telegraphic Transfer 1.33

Bank, on demand 1.33

ON SHANGHAI—

Bank, at sight 7.48

Private, 30 days' sight 7.5

ON YOKOHAMA—

On demand 8.62

ON MANILA—

On demand—Peso 9.74

ON SINGAPORE—

On demand 7.5

ON BATAVIA—

On demand 10.64

ON HAIFANG—

On demand 8.37

ON SAIGON—

On demand 8.37

ON BANGKOK—

On demand 8.37

SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate \$1.15

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael \$8.20

BAR SILVER, per oz. 24.48

OPIUM.

June 23rd.

Quotations are:—

Malwa New \$1.100/1.150 per picoul.

Malwa Old \$1.160/1.200

Malwa Older \$1.210/1.240

Malwa V. Old \$1.250/1.320

Persian fine quality \$1.050/1.090

Persian extra fine \$900/950

Patna New \$1.000 per chest.

Patna Old \$1.020

Banaras New \$1.040

Banaras Old \$1.040

June 23rd.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The C.P.R. str. Empress of China arrived Shanghai at midnight on the 20th instant, and left again at 9 p.m. Monday for Hongkong where she is due to arrive at 8 a.m. to-day.

The C.P.R. str. Montedale left Vancouver a.m. on the 13th inst. for Hongkong via the usual ports of call.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The I.G.M. str. Prince Stigemar has left Manila, and may be expected here to-morrow at 4 a.m.

The C.N. Co. str. Taiyuan left Sydney on the 19th inst., and is due here on the 14th prox.

The E. & A. str. Eastern from Sydney, &c., left Port Darwin on the 16th inst. for Manila and this port.

THE GERMAN MAIL.

The I.G.M. str. Kielst carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 2nd inst., left Colombo on Saturday, the 15th inst. p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 30th instant.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S "SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR 150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY.

AS IN 1745.

BEWARE OF WHISKIES

Sold under Similar Names

Known in Hongkong

for

Half a Century.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALD WINE MERCHANTS.

[52]

June 25th—Hakata Maru, Derfflinger.

June 25th—Hakata Maru, Derfflinger.